

# The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

All Unassigned Communications will be rejected.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

## OUR DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

John M. King, convicted of having received bribes while a member of the Board of Aldermen of Richmond, and sentenced to the city jail for twelve months, began his term of service on Saturday. We are told in the local columns of The Times-Dispatch that Mr. King has a decent room on the second floor of the jail and will be treated with consideration by the prison authorities. His meals will be sent him from the outside, the City Sergeant allowing him to attend to this matter himself, and he will have books and papers, and his friends will be allowed to see him at all reasonable hours.

In other words, Mr. King will be treated as a distinguished citizen, temporarily retired from the activities of life. Everything will be done to make his stay in the city jail as comfortable and agreeable as possible, and to take away from it the stings of punishment. He will be a star boarder on the European plan, with a cozy room at the expense of the City Hotel, and meals from an adjacent restaurant to suit his taste. Like Mr. Dorritt, the "Father of the Marshalsea," he will hold receptions from time to time and receive the honors due to a "City Father," who once carried paving contracts in his vest pocket and disposed of them to those who paid the largest rake-off.

If Mr. King had been a poor man in straits, and had stolen money to buy food and raiment for himself and family, and had been convicted of his crime and sentenced to jail, he would have been confined in an ordinary cell; he would have been compelled to eat coarse food of the prison, and he would have been made to feel his humiliation and disgrace. But it is different with a "City Father." Once an honored citizen, always an honored citizen, and no less so because he chances to be in jail for betraying his trust. Ordinary criminals must be made to know their places, but so distinguished a criminal as a "City Father" must be treated with the "consideration" that becomes his station. Ordinary criminals must be punished according to prison regulations, but a "City Father" must be coddled and petted and fêted and lionized, and when he shall have served out his term in jail, perhaps he will be elected to serve another term in the Board of Aldermen.

Now fret and fume, ye ordinary convicts. What business had you to be ordinary? If you want to be treated with distinguished consideration, you must be a distinguished convict.

## NO YELLOW FEVER NOW.

Many adverse influences seem to have conspired of late to depress the value of stocks. We have heard about "indigestible securities"; we have heard about crop failures here and there; we have heard about light money; we have heard about the falling price of iron; we have heard prophecies of hard times to come in the commercial and industrial world. But there has been no threat of yellow fever in the South.

A few years ago the stocks of certain Southern railroad companies were almost invariably depressed about this time of the year through the fear, if not through actual reports, of an outbreak of yellow fever in some section of the South. But in all the gloomy talk that we have heard of late, there has been no mention of "Yellow Jack," although this is the season when formerly "Yellow Jack" was apt to make his appearance.

The reason for this change is well known. Cuba was the breeding place for yellow fever, and it is said that every yellow fever epidemic in the South could be traced directly to an importation of the germs from Cuba. But when Cuba was wrested from the Spaniards, the first work that Uncle Sam did was to give the island a thorough cleaning and fumigation, and the germs of yellow fever were destroyed. With yellow fever stamped out in Cuba, there is no danger of it in the States. The Spanish war accomplished that much, at least, for this country and American civilization.

## "THE STARKIE TREASURE."

The Savannah papers have an account of the supposed recovery of what is known as the "treasure of the Starkie family of Virginia."

They relate that this family, being in possession of about twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars in coin, were hoarded a blockade runner named Lucy Verne, which sailed out of Baltimore for Nassau in 1863. Off the Virginia Capes the Verne was pursued by a Union vessel, and, after a long chase, ran aground on

Warsaw Island, Ga., where the treasure in question was hidden. Later the vessel was able to go on its way, but the gold and silver were left in their burial place. Recently a man by the name of J. H. Haslip, who said he was a Philadelphia junk dealer, has been digging on the island, and is believed to have recovered the money in question. He made his departure from the island very suddenly, not telling any one what had been the result of his labors. Upon his arrival, however, he represented that he had in his possession an old parchment drawing, which directed him to prosecute his search. This map, or drawings, Haslip says he got from an old man, Amos Berrien, whom he befriended, and who had been one of the mates of the Verne, and afterwards was a guard at the Libby prison.

All of this is "important if true." But we do not "know" that there was ever such a treasure trove, or, if there was, whether Mr. Haslip has discovered it or not. He seems to have left Savannah without informing any one as to the result of his search on Warsaw Island. By the way, we had thought that the expression "important if true" was a product of the Confederate war, and that it referred to the news that the "reliable contraband" brought into Federal camps, but we recently saw a Richmond paper, the Republican, of March, 1846, where the same language is used between quotation marks. So it antedated the struggle for Southern independence a great deal.

## AN ANTI-STRIKE ORGANIZATION.

We have more than once alluded to an organization that has been formed in the city of Chicago by a number of large concerns which employ labor, whose object is to protect its members against unjust strikes and the boycott. The work of this organization is explained in the Sunday issue of the New York Sun by Mr. Frederick W. Job, its secretary. Mr. Job is what the labor unions would call an "organizer," and in addition to the work in Chicago, at the invitation of employers in several of the smaller cities of Illinois, he has helped to organize smaller associations there.

The organization is called the Manufacturers' Association, and represents a large part of the manufacturing interests of Chicago. Its principles, briefly stated, are: No sympathetic strikes, freedom of employees, or, in other words, the open shop; no limitation of output, arbitration and the enforcement of the law. "We are organized," explains Mr. Job, "just as the unions are."

"We are organized, just as the unions are, to see that the principles are maintained. Every trade has its branch association, which itself is a member of the central association. A few big concerns like the Fairbanks Company, engaged in several lines of business, belong directly to the central organization. The demand made upon the manufacturer in any branch of trade is taken at once to the branch association of that trade. If the demand is decided to be unjust, the members of that branch association bring it to the central association. There the question receives the most careful consideration. "If it is a demand for increased wages on the plea that the cost of living has increased that much, we look up the cost of living. It is at work all the time getting statistics, and it has carefully figured out just how much the cost of living has increased. If the employer refuses to meet the demand, we naturally upon whom the demand was made, we make him actual increase in the cost of living, we advise him to offer the union that increase, because the demand is just. But we don't propose to concede to the union that living has increased in cost, unless it is a demand for increased wages, which is an increase in cost, where as an increase in the cost of living has not been over ten per cent, and we propose to reject all other demands which cannot be reconciled with the principles of our association. Then if the union making the demand proposes to fight, we are ready to fight, too."

If this organization stands honestly and fairly by its principles it will succeed. If its real purpose is to deal justly with employees, to recognize their reasonable demands and make concessions where they are fair and just, and if, on the other hand, it simply opposes claims which are unjust and unreasonable, it will do well. But if it is sufficiently powerful to resist all unreasonable demands and to enforce the principles which it announces, it will be very apt to abuse its power, and if it does abuse its power and use the forces at its command to oppress the workmen, it will fall of its own weight. Americans love fair play, and no organization, whatever it be, can succeed in America unless it be founded upon the everlasting principles of right and justice.

A KING'S THANKS.

The Irish treated Edward and Alexandra very handsomely upon their visit to that island and the royal couple, for their part, were very tactful and gracious. Upon the conclusion of his tour, the King recorded their gratitude for their reception in a message "To my Irish people" saying that both in town and country the tokens of loyalty and affection proffered by every section of the community have made an enduring impression on our hearts.

For the country and "its attractive people," so glibly, the King says they cherish the warmest regard, and that it is with supreme satisfaction that they have during their stay so often heard the hope expressed "that a brighter day is dawning for Ireland." He realizes, he thinks, will depend largely upon the steady development of self-reliance and co-operation, upon better and more practical education, upon the growth of industrial and commercial enterprise, and upon that increase of mutual toleration and respect, which the responsibility my Irish people will now enjoy in the public administration of their local affairs is well fitted to teach.

This message was also regarded in England as "a felicitous ending to a memorable visit." Coincidentally with the message, His Royal Highness announced that he has received from Lord Iveagh \$50,000, for distribution to the Dublin hospitals, Protestant and Catholic.

Great Britain has many grave economic and financial questions to confront, but she will be able to master them all the better with the hearty sympathy and help of Ireland. That the King's visit there has done much to create a kind feeling

toward the royal family and England, there can be no doubt.

The fact is that King Edward is proving to be a sagacious and tactful ruler, well fitted to guide the destinies of Great Britain at a time when a level head and firm hand like his are needed.

## MR. GORMAN'S 'VIEWS.'

The New York Times of Sunday prints an interview with Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who has just arrived from Europe. The interview is remarkable for what the Senator does not say, and is thoroughly characteristic of the astute, non-committal politician that Mr. Gorman is.

When asked to give his idea about the next nominee, he replied: "One can't tell anything about it."

When asked if the postoffice scandal would injure the Republican party next year, he replied: "One can't tell."

When asked how the present scandal compared with the "star route" frauds, Senator Gorman said that he was not very familiar with the details of the present scandal.

When asked about the sentiment in favor of Cleveland, he replied: "As I said, I have not been thinking of anybody in the light of a nominee."

"Grover," the reporter again asked, "suppose Cleveland should be nominated, would your old quarrel with him affect your position?"

And the Senator replied: "We don't quarrel—we never quarrel—we only differ."

He was next asked if Bryanism would affect next year's campaign, and replied: "Oh, I can't say."

When asked what were the prospects for financial legislation, he replied: "I don't know anything about it."

When asked as to legislation about trusts, he replied: "Why, as to the regulating of trusts, they seem to be regulating themselves."

The Senator was equally non-committal as to his own chances for the nomination. He was certain, however, that he would not be chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

About the only thing he did say which was really worth printing was that the negro question is not political. "It has got beyond that," said he, "and it should not be considered in that way. The negro problem is a great one. When we hear of these terrible outrages it becomes more manifest. Thinking northern people realize that the question is more than a political issue by far."

Mr. Gorman is right. The negro question is more than a political issue. It has been more or less a political issue and a very important political issue in the South, because the southern people were forced to stand together in order to prevent the Republican party from putting negroes in office over them, and it will be that much of a political issue in the South as long as the Republican party is engaged in that sort of work. But the situation has changed to this extent: The negroes have been settling in certain northern communities and have carried the negro problem into northern territory. It is no longer therefore a sectional question, but a national question, and is getting more and more out of politics as it becomes more and more a national problem.

## PATTI COMING TO RICHMOND.

In writing the other day of the forthcoming visit of Madame Patti, the famous singer, to the United States, we overlooked the important fact that she is also to sing for the people of Richmond. Manager Leath, of the Academy of Music, with his usual enterprise, has succeeded in getting a date with the divine singer, and she will appear in this city on the night of February 11th. It will be a great event for Richmond and a treat which the music lovers of this community will greatly enjoy.

General Nelson A. Miles explains that he recently took his ninety-mile ride in order to satisfy himself as to the quality of the horses with which the cavalry is being supplied, and the effect on the riders of different animals over different roads. He says he wanted to compare the cavalry horses of to-day with those of the past, and draw conclusions that might be of benefit to the army. By riding nine horses selected at random over a ninety-mile stretch he believed he could best secure all of the information he wanted.

The General's explanation seems to be a little "thin." He might have sent a sergeant or a corporal to get that information for him. We suspect that the public will continue to believe that he made his "long-distance ride" with a view of showing the people that though he is to be retired because he is sixty-four years of age, he is still a hearty and vigorous man.

"The negro question is not political. It has gotten beyond that. It shouldn't be considered in that way. The negro problem is a great one. When we hear of these terrible outrages it becomes more manifest. Thinking northern people realize that the question is more than a political one, by far."

So said Senator Gorman, who returned to this country from New York on Saturday and was there interviewed.

Asked what he regarded as "the paramount issue for next year," Mr. Gorman made this reply:

"There's the 'reformation' of the tariff, for one thing. Economy in public places, I should say, as the other."

He does not admit that he is a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The Paris correspondent of the London Truth writes that "Cardinal Gibbons, to use an American term, 'travels lightly.' He has no suite, and is only accompanied by his secretary, who is in holy orders. The cardinal dresses as an ordinary priest, but has a patch of red silk where the cravat of a layman would be tied. He is as thin as Leo XIII. was at his age (69), has sweet, soft blue eyes, simple manners, and is in no degree the proud pedant. Used to being interviewed, he can parry our questions (speak without committing himself). Needless journalists have called on Cardinal Gibbons and been received, but were unable to draw

anything noteworthy from him." Leo XIII. pronounced Gibbons "dehshons," sounding it as in machine; so did and do his Italian countrymen. The French pronounce his name "she-hon-g."

The Washington correspondents state that the negro is to be eliminated as a part of the enlisted force of the United States navy. The policy of taking black men on American war vessels is to be discouraged. While the change is to be put into operation gradually, it will eventually weed out every negro serving before the mast, and then the enlisted force of the navy will be composed exclusively of whites. At present there are about 20,000 men in the navy, of which 500 are black.

Many white men who would otherwise enter the navy are deterred from doing so by reason of the close contact they must come into with negroes when the latter form a part of the crew.

During this season seven persons have met their death from drowning at Atlantic City, and on Sunday an excursionist, whose name is said to be Edward Marsh, was buried in the sand by his companions, and was unconscious and nearly dead when dug out. It was supposed that he suffered from a weak heart, which accounts for the nearly fatal result of his companions' prank.

Since January 1, 1931, New Jersey has received as fees for chartering corporations \$1,370,000. The annual tax on these corporations amounts to millions more. Yet the chartering business seems to have been over done in New Jersey, as the receipts from new corporations up to August 1st of this year have been \$75,000 less than last year.

Charlotte county is the first to record a shooting at a primary election, but things are warming up in Pittsylvania and other counties.

Our esteemed county contemporaries are reaping quite a harvest from candidate's cards. The woods and the columns are full of them.

Why should China object to a war between Japan and Russia, even if some of the fighting should be done on Chinese soil?

It is fair to presume that the Kearsarge could make even better time were she running away from a larger and better loaded ship.

From what the Filipinos see of Americans in Manila, they take us to be a people who sleep half the time and drink beer the other half.

Air castles come high. Professor Langley's flying machine has already cost \$50,000.

With 158 ports of entry in this country it would seem that ours is very much of an open door policy.

A stray rock now and then, bumping up against a street car, reminds us that there has been a strike in these parts.

With the crops "laid by," the Virginia farmers have time to attend church meetings and talk politics.

Mr. Cleveland has left the cradle with the old "mammy nurse," and resumed his attentions to the cork and pole.

This is not the vacation season for the dress suit case.

President Castro, of Venezuela, is also much of a "stand patter."

After all Kentucky may get the scales of justice pretty well balanced.

## DAILY FASHION HINTS

### LADIES' PONGEE COAT.

The loose coats show no sign of disappearing. If anything, are more marked than ever, and there is nothing prettier or more indicative of the taste of the hour than the pongee coat, be it simply made with circular cape and attituded bands or elaborately trimmed by fringe or lace. In the design shown here we have one of the newest models in a loose coat and one which can be made short or hip length. The sleeves may be attached to a cuff or made in flowing style.

For a woman of moderate means, who has a few yards of material left over from her voile, canvas, linen or pongee gown, this pattern will furnish an opportunity to make a stylish coat that before she had felt she could not afford to buy. The use of the fringe is only a matter of trimming. A collar with stitched bands around will be very effective, or use no collar at all and face neck edge with a broad stitched band.

Knocking it with French knots in a desirable color. Mohair, pongee, silk, linen, canvas and elastic are all appropriate for such a coat.

Petersburg Index-Appel: Richmond is fast justifying her metropolitan pretensions. She has convicted an alderman for bribery-taking. By the way, why do we include in their charters provisions for aldermen in the face of the well-known tendency of aldermen to take bribes and to steal? There seems to be something about the very name incompatible with honesty.

Fredericksburg Star: Those Virginia Democratic contemporaries who believe that they are not worthy of a party robbed party organ in that town might show their faith by moving to the capital.

North Carolina Sentinel.

The Wilmington Messenger says: The country is anxious to know what Governor Yates, of Illinois, is going to do about the negro lynchings and riots in the States. He has just returned from a two-months' visit to Europe. It is to be hoped he will take a hand and teach those rioters a lesson.

The suffering Raleigh Post finds some consolation anyhow. It says:

"These are the dog days and we'll be dogged if they are not warm, bordering on what might be called high temperature. But it is good for the cotton and corn, for runaway horses, rail and ship wrecks, storms on land and sea, suicides and temperance."

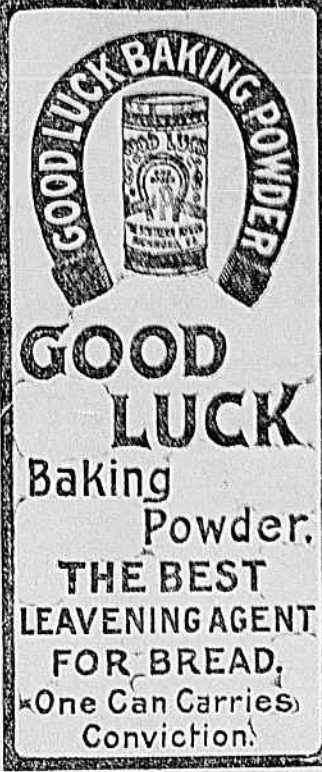
Here are a few remarks from the Winston-Salem Sentinel:

Mr. Marion Butler has been heard from at last. He says that he will have nothing more to do with politics. We suppose it is to be inferred from this that he is of the opinion that the populist idea and the populist party have both been worked for all they are worth.

New Bern is a happy town. The Journal draws this cheering picture of it:

With the best of water, good sewerage, clean premises and the promise of greatly improved roadways, the people of New Bern can feel a civic pride in possessing what the chief officials which go to make a city most desirable to live in, and one to which outsiders can be invited, with every assurance that the coming will find them with a clean and happy citizenry.

The Durham Herald throws this brick



**GOOD LUCK BAKING POWDER**

**GOOD LUCK**

**Baking Powder.**

**THE BEST LEAVENING AGENT FOR BREAD.**

**One Can Carries Conviction.**

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

Discussing the ever present negro problem the Roanoke Times says:

But however much it may oppress the northern mind and conscience—and how ever real and dangerous it may appear to them, the solution must be left with the South. In this section the problem has been closely watched from its inception. Each separate stage to which it has advanced, beginning at the emancipation period has been the subject of critical study and observation among the southern people. They understand the negro—recognize his good qualities and know his faults.

The Harrisonburg News explains thus: The Virginia peanut crop promises to be a short one this year. This does not apply to the political out-turn in Frederick and Shenandoah.

The Norfolk Ledger makes this note: Upon returning to Richmond from his farm the other day Lieutenant Governor Willard told an interviewer that "his gratification in this section of the country reminds him that there are indications that he is making more than one kind of hay while the sun shines. This summer political leaders in the State have just now in receipt of photographs of the Lieutenant Governor.

This paragraph from the Norfolk County Democrat sounds like old times:

Every man who votes with the niggers in this county necessarily votes to lessen the security and endanger the sanctity of our homes. The vote for Fusionism is a vote to encourage the negro rapist.

The Hampton Monitor wants to get down to business. It says: The day is at hand when the projectors of the Jamestown Ter-Centenary Exposition and those communities which are closely identified with the proposed show should be putting forth some earnest efforts. The season of talking and laying schemes has passed.

With a Comment or Two, Wasn't the reputation of the Richmond water bad enough without adding to the story about the up-country farmers dumping their deceased animals into the James River?

We are of that opinion. The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has built 500 new coal cars in its shops at Norfolk. This does not look as though the management expects hard times to set in very soon—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A correct surmise. Out in this section of the State good times, instead of waning, are being enjoyed. Only a few days ago the Norfolk and Western people increased the shop time of their employees. This does not look as though the absolute confidence in present condition—Roanoke Times.

We have heard of a Danville race riot once before. It was not mentioned by the United States Senate. Wonder if that august body will tackle this one at all? It is a riot, and it is a riot. It goes without saying that it won't. But the very fact that this case will go through investigation only shows the plainer the nature of some people who get into "August bodies," where only statesmen were once permitted to sit.—Salem Times-Register.

Remarks About Richmond. Newport News Times-Herald: There is some excitement over a lost wolf in Richmond. The wolf is a dog, and the business is not soon settled, there will be people who will find him at their doors next winter.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: The recent unpleasantness in Richmond cost the State nearly six hundred dollars. We suppose mathematicians to figure out and locate the profits.

Petersburg Index-Appel: Richmond is fast justifying her metropolitan pretensions. She has convicted an alderman for bribery-taking. By the way, why do we include in their charters provisions for aldermen in the face of the well-known tendency of aldermen to take bribes and to steal? There seems to be something about the very name incompatible with honesty.

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at its Reidsville contemporaries:

If the Reidsville papers were not causing each other because of the discrepancy election, to be held in that town, it would be for something else, so what's the difference?

## A Few Foreign Facts.

Sheep and cattle during the last year have cost New South Wales by thousands of pounds of water and grass. Of 30,000,000 sheep it is estimated that only 20,000,000 have survived.

A dog was seen in the streets of Paris the other day riding on a motor car wearing a pair of goggles and a helmet to protect his eyes from the dust and wind.

During the last ten months the far-off island of Iceland exported 7,330 barrels of white oil, valued at \$52,700. The shipments went chiefly to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and England.

According to a German contemporary, American-made shoes have met with a large sale in the German market, and their imports, it is said, are steadily increasing.

The total shipment of wine from the island of Madeira amounted to 630,000 gallons last year, valued at \$35,000. Large quantities were shipped to England, Germany, Russia and the United States.

Six million dollars worth of shoes have been sold abroad by American shoemakers within a year. This shows the exports in that line to be a veritable "gold mine" in ten years. Mexico, Cuba and Canada each bought about \$500,000 worth, and nearly all the remainder went to Great Britain.

## Personal and General.

General Pitts Lee has accepted the invitation of the Daughters of the Revolution at Jersey City to deliver an oration at the unveiling of the Paulus Hook battle monument in that city on October 24th.

Abbot Albric Dunleau, of the Trappist monastery at New Melary, has started for Holland, where abbots of the Trappist monasteries of the entire world will be in conference in August.

The Bishop of Manchester, whose fighting speeches in the House of Lords on the education bill were so much commented on, was in his youth a skillful boxer.

J. F. Bruce, of Billerica, Mass., has received from a missionary in China eight hundred dollars, which he has donated to the B. C. C., while the others range between 750 A. D. and 1270 A. D.

M. D. Witte, Minister of Finance of Russia, is a remarkable example of the self-made man, being at one time a railway porter.

## The Oysterman and His Income.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir:—It appears to be the opinion of the average reader in upland Virginia, that oystermen are a class of people who live in luxury and stork away wealth untold. As one probably the principal county in the oyster industry, I would like to lift the scales from the eyes of the misjudging public and give them some figures which will apply in a general way to that class of people engaged in the oyster business as a business.

Now, let us illustrate. The oyster season, we'll say, in Accomac and Northampton counties opens September 1st. A good forty bushels per day or two hundred and forty bushels the week, would be marketable at 15 cents per bushel, as seed stock, and amount to \$36. So numerous are the oystermen that the total catch would be more than half of this amount the second week, nor more than a third the third week. From the first of October to the first of November the oystermen will barely average \$1 per day on the public rocks, and bottom become depleted, and unprofitable, and are practically abandoned; thus we see that a good hard-working oysterman, who has been in the business for four or five years, and has a family of four or five children, making a total of \$36.

These two months are worth more to them in taking seed oysters than the rest of the year, because during the closed season, the young oysters are supposed to be planted on the rocks by September 1st; but when the army of oystermen all at one time swoop down upon them, they are practically useless till they can recuperate under the protection of the law.

It is, however, a lot of remaining and apparently invisible "spat" left on the rocks in the "fall catch," and the oystermen are supposed to have employment to a small percentage of the oystermen in the spring, just prior to the close of the oyster season. On the 15th of November, when the natural rocks are cleaned of the young growth, the oystermen take them to the planters, grounds, cull and prepare planted and cultivated oysters for the market. The average of labor for this work is 10 cents per bushel, and fifteen bushels are an average day's work. A continued steady business, and allowing one-third of the time of that period of the year for bad weather and Sundays, he will make about \$25, aggregating less the following year, which is the legitimate income of an oysterman.

These oystermen will probably pick up some from April 1st to September 1st, and then, transplanting planted oysters for planters, fishing, etc. This winds up the year and shows a liberal and average income of \$35, and not one in five will make this amount.

Now, when it is considered that oystermen are a class of people who have larger families to support, the statement that "they could not support then at this time of the year, and that they are better off at the fisheries afforded by the waters," would not be considered an unreasonable one.

This argument is not intended to stand for or against any side or phase of oyster legislation, but merely to show some of the relation to the many thousands of poor oystermen, that reports creating impressions of oystermen as a class of people who are idle, vagabond and exaggerated. On the contrary, the work is hard and exposure severe, and business poorly remunerative.

Out of the above aggregate, the expense of keeping up the boat, if the oystermen own one, and if he does not, the expense of boat part first comes, before the surplus can begin its mission of supplying the wants and needs of the family.

With the man who